THE TYLERS.

THE LETTERS AND TIMES OF THE TYLERS. By LYON G. TYLER. Two volumes, Svo. Vol. I. pp. xv., 633. Richnond; Whittet & Shepperson. The Tylers commemorated in this nanecessarily ample work are President Tyler and his father. John Tyler, the elder, was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates during the Revolution; a friend and associate of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and other patriots; Speaker of the Virginia Legislature; Governor of Virginia from 180s to 1811; Judge of the Admiralty and General Courts; and at the time of his death, in 1813, Judge of the United States District Court. He was a man of mark in his day, both as a jurist and as a politician, and his personal character seems to have been profoundly respected by the people of Virginia; he was in short a good type of the gentlemanly politician, strenuous, rhetorical. fond of theories and sincere in his devotion to often wrong-headed but habitually high-minded-a type of the politician who once flourished finely in Virginia, following the arts of party as a family inheritance and handing on his principles as highly respectable heir-looms. There is something attractive in looms. the portrait of the old Judge, as it is drawn by this biographer. Even the poetry which an unwise partiality has exposed to the cold light of the printed page is palliated by the domestic feeling which prompted its perpetration. But it must be confessed that Judge Tyler, after all has been said for him, makes no very large figure among the distinguished men in whose labors he participated and whose esteem he eajoyed. His name has not become identified even with the measures for which he fought most earnestly. He was upright, straightforward, energetic and courageous, but not a man of original force or of much political saga-city. He amused himself by claiming descent from Wat Tyler, the rebel against Richard II. There is no certainty whether he did this in jest or in earnest; but his son, the President, accepted the genealogy seriously, and Mr. Lyon Tyler, the biographer, treats it with a solemnity which is almost impressive. We need hardly say that there is not a particle of testimony in support of this claim; nobody knows even whether Tyler was the name or the trade of the English rebel; and there is a trifling gap of two hundred and seventy years between him and the cavalier immigrant to Virginia with whom the history of the Americans Tylers really begins. One cannot help smiling at the impartial complacency with which Mr. Lyon Tyler prides himself upon the mythical ancestor who led the commons against the king in the fourteenth century, and the actual ancestor who. having (presumably) fought for the king against the commons, in the seventeenth century, came to Virginia "where the virgin air was not tainted with the breath of a regicide and usurper."

But it is a familiar fact that the Virginia gentle men who were intensely aristocratic in their personal relations, and royalist in their sympathies during the struggle between the Crown and the Parliament, were the first to revolt when the contest for popular rights was transferred to their own soil. The President's father was one of the earliest, most active, and most daring of the revolutionary party. His patriotism, remarks the biographer, "amounted to a kind of mysticism which placed at his country's disposal his fortune and his unremitted services." Patriotism amounting to "a kind of mysticism" is "an ill phrase, a vile phrase," whose meaning we do not profess to understand. We should describe Judge Tyler as a very practical patriot, who distinguished humself in the Legislature by his zeal to provide money for the revolutionary cause. The end of the war found him among the extreme advocates of State sover-eignty, of a weak central government, of jealous restrictions upon Congress; his hatred of Great Britain nearly amounted to raneor; his dread of British influence not only twisted his politics but affected his theories and interpretations of law; he cherished an undying and vengeful animosity against the Tories, and had no mercy for refugees, partly no doubt because he believed in a dangerous onarchical conspiracy among the Federalists. Many excellent men hugged these same errors, and the mistakes of Judge Tyler would not be worth mentioning were not his biographer so sure that

they were marks of superior wisdom. For Mr. Lyon Tyler seems to be just one hundred years behind his generation. He, too, is satisfied that Federalism was a wicked plot against the liberties of the country, that Hamilton was an enemy of the Republic, that the whole course of enemy of the Republic, that the end of the last constitutional development since the end of the last century has been wrong, that New-England has century has been wrong, that New-England has been wrong, that New-England has been wrong the new that New-England has been wrong the new that New-England has been wrong that New-England has been wrong the new that New that New-E always been given over to baseness and jobbery. that Virginia is America, and that the greatest o mankind was Thomas Jefferson. "With Virginians," he says, "it is a disputed question which has superior claims to the tite . Father of his country,' Washington or Jefferson. They speak of the calm equipoise of Washington but the genius of Jefferson." He regards the old Confederation as vastly superior to the present Union of States; and although his survey of the "times" of the Tylershows, as even the most imperfect and prejudiced survey of the first years of our government must show, that the Articles of Confederation proved disastrously inadequate to the needs of the country, he insists that there was no defect in them which a that the adoption of the constitution was a wicked based of the process of the system of the principal agents in bringing about this very change. The Constitutional Convention was the outgrowth of a proposal for an inter-State convention to devise remedies for the desperate condition of trade, and of that proposal Judge Tyler was one of the most conjections appropriets. Mr. Tyler is inclined to attribute the authorship of it to him, rather than the case of the most conjective than the continuence of the constitution of which resulted from this case. Judge Tyler, at any rate, although he was anxious to give Congress certain temporary authority over trade, was always a bitter opponent of the Constitution which resulted from this scheme; a point upon which his biographer enlarges in the following fine language: "The late Speaker [Tyler] had been the first ob detect a defect in one of the pillars that uplied the beauteurs eliminates of the Articles of Confederation, whose corner stone had been laid amid general rejoicing. Beyond any man in Virginia he had usged at the heli in the tower to summost one late the proposal dimension of the Articles of the constitution in the continuence of the pillars that uplied the beauteurs of the pillars that uplied th little easy tinkering would not have cured, and that the adoption of the constitution was a wicked blunder. It is a curious fact that Judge Tyler was

the United States in Marbury vs. Madison, Chief Justice Marshall presiding, was by no means settled at the time of the Virginia decision, and it is said that the case of Hawkins vs. Kamper was the first in the United States in which it came under review. It is hardly necessary to say, however, that Judge Tyler was not habitually in accord with Marshall ou constitutional questions, and that the distinguished services and professional rank of the Chief Justice receive scanty and gradging recognition in this objurgatory book. One of the salient points of difference between them was on the authority of the common law in this country. Marshall held that the common law, brought hither by the colonists, persisted in all the colonies after the separation from Great Britain, except in so far as it was repealed or changed by legislative enactment. Tyler, as a State rights man and an Anglophobist, maintained that the revolution reduced the Americans to a state of nature, absolving them from allegiance to all laws not made their own by express adoption, and that the common law consequently was not in force here except where it had been declared so by State authority. Tyler's doctrine has gone out of vogue, with many other delusions of his school, and we think it must be admitted by all dispassionate readers that the paper quoted by Mr. Lyon Tyler in which the Judge warns us against administering our free republican government on the principles of a rigid and high toned monarchy " is undignified, nconclusive, and unworthy of its respectable author. Once the differences between Marshall and Tyler on the common law question were pronounced in court, when both read opinions in Livingston vs. Jefferson, although there was no decision of the issue at that time, the case going off on a technicality. This was while Tyler was District Judge. "Doubtless," says the biographer, "the Chief Justice felt not over comfortable in having seated by him a man who had always made it his pride and his principle to depend upon the native vigor of his mind, and who, born and bred in the maritime law-if I may so speak-had confirmed and strengthened his powers by nearly twenty-five years' experience on the bench. Rely upon it, Judge Tyler was no 'milk and water associate.' It was no difficult task for him to pierce through the inten ions of Marshall, and tear away every cobweb le had weven to catch the public fig." Well, if Mar han did tremble when he saw Tyler take a seat beside him, we can only say that the incident has been very artfully concculed. History cannot be too grateful to Mr. Lyon Tyler for reducing the Chief Justice to his proper place after be has usurped fame for three-quarters

The volume now before us follows the career of the second John Tyler to his election as Vice-President in 1840. It stops short therefore just as its second hero becomes a person of consequence, and we may as well want for the second volume, now in the press, before we complete our review of it. We may say, however, that it gives a doubtless accurate statement of one of the most notorious of Tyler's political performances, namely, his opposi-tion to the force-policy of Jackson in the nullification crisis. Tyler regarded nullification as a blunder because he did not believe that South Carolina would be supported in her course by other States; but it does not appear that he opposed it on principle, while he did resist the enforcement policy with all his might. "A State veto," he declared, " was preferable any day to a despotism which repelled the omplaints of a large minority of the people and a whole section of the country by threats of arms rather than a removal of the cause of injury." The proper remedy therefore if a law was resisted was not to compel obedience but to change the law. The duty of the President was to submit to the nulliflers. There is old authority for this theory of the executive functions: "If you meet the prince in the night you may stay him," says Dogberry; "marry, not without the prince be willing; for indeed the watch ought to offend no man; and it is an offence to stay a man against his will." What enormous evils were destined to flow from this low onception of the national authority almost everybody except Mr. Lyon G. Tyler seems now to understand. The distraceful end of the ex-l'resident's public career was logically prepared thirty years in advance. The full story of his famous action in the Bank controversy is yet to come, but in this volume Mr. Tyler lays an elaborate foundation for the defence by showing that Tyler was always against the Bank on principle, and that while the issue was carefully kept out of the canvass of 1840 he never withdrew or concealed his earlier expressions of opinion on that question.

A review of past political controversies is often interesting and important in connection with the history of parties and the course of constitutional ation of the Whig and Democratic parties and the beginnings of the mighty struggle which was to end in the civil war. It deserves therefore a careful and dispassionate study. Mr. Lyon Tyler has written about it in great detail, but with little profit, because he has brought into his narrative the preju dices, suspicions, and bad tempers of a particularly vituperative period. If our readers will imagine a rampant party-man of the time of Jackson getting up from a fifty years' sleep, grasping a bundle of Lichmond Enquirers, and prancing into the arena of affairs with a rage which even the graveyard model and a cold tombstone have not been able to repress, they may form some idea of the effect of this remarkable history of the "Times of the Tylers." It is simply an anachronism.

# GLADSTONE'S TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

—will have no wish to provoke or distarb them. Or it may be, as Lord Lytten puts it in "The Coming Race," that the North American Continent will be still more emphatically solf-contained than it is at present, and that "a population of two hundred millions, will dictate to a cowering universe the doctrines of President Monroe." It is not uninterecting to speculate on those distant possibilities; but it is much more interesting, and much more practical, to look to the immediate tendencies of things, and to try to forecast the mutual relations between the different branches of our English race during the ten, twenty, and thirty years that are immediately before us. If we can assure ourselves that those relations are likely to be friendly, and to be based on a clear understanding of mutual interest, we have in that assurance the best possible guarantee that Mr. Gladstone's visions of a hundred years hence are in a fair way to be realized.

THE VILLA FORINI.

ITS TREASURY OF PETRARCHIAN AND ICE-LANDIC LITERATURE.

THE COLLECTIONS OF PROFESSOR PISKE-NEARLY

2,000 VOLUMES OF PETRARCHIANA. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In a former letter I gave a description and outline history of the Villa Forini at Florence. I now turn to the special treasures which have found a temporary resting-place in this singular old housetreasures to which my too brief examination, accom. panied as it was by the kind explanatory comments of their owner, will hardly enable me to do full justice. These are two collections of books, widely differing in their character, but both brought together by Mr. Fiske, and each nearly unique of its kind. The first relates to the poet Petrarch, the chief figure of the Italian literary renaissance. It is not only the most perfect on this subject, but perhaps one of the most nearly complete collections of works on any single topic ever accumulated by the zeal and industry of an ardent book-collector. It does not quite reach 2,000 volumes, including the various editions of the author's different creations Latin as well as Italian, biographies, commentaries critical essays, works on Petrarch's contemporaries in their relations to him, and most of the books, treatises, pamphiets, monographs, review articles, bearing in even an indirect way on the poet's life and labor. Of much interest are the few ancient manuscripts of the Sonnets, Canzoni and Triumphs constituting Petrarch's Italian productions. One was written within half a century after the author's death (1374); two others are noble specimens of ornate Italian calligraphy from the middle of the Quattrocento, one of them acquired at a cost of nearly \$1,000; a fourth illuminated vellum codex contains the "Trionii" only, and is one of the best of known texts, dating from about 1410. With these are a few modern manuscripts-works on Petrarehan subjects by Continental scholars, which, for one reason or another, never passed through a publisher's hands, as, for instance, a commentary on the Italian poems by Peregrinus Moratus (father of the more celebrated Olympia Morata), a professor at Ferrara; it was finished in 1521, was very likely not issued on account of the author's Lutheranism, and has been hitherto supposed by the Italian literary historians to be lost.

Of the printed editions of Petrarch's vernacular verse the collection embraces all but three of those issued before 1500, beginning with the first (Venice, 1470), the copy being, it appears, the only absolutely faultiess one sold for many years, with margins broad enough to suit the most fastidious of bibliomaniacs, and costing the possessor even more than the manuscript cited above. Beside it stand the second edition (Rome, 1471), the third (Padua 1472), and the subsequent editions of Jenson, Az oguidi and other early Italian printers. These Petrarch incunabula are all in folio, mostly admirable copies, and often aderned with quaint, rude illustrations indicating the infancy of the graver's art. Of the 170 known editions of the sixteenth centurythe period during which the Petrarch cultus culmi-nated—the sheives already show 158, comprising all those of such famous typographers as the Aldines, the Giunti, Francesco da Bologna, Soncino, Giolito, with the commentaries of Velutella, Gesualdo, Rogers. Dolce, Fausto and others. The list of editions in the two following centuries is even more complete, while those of the nineteenth century are nearly all present, from the two hage folios of the renowned Parmesan printer, Bodoni, to the vest-pocket edition of the Venetian Ongania. Not a few of these are printed on vellum; and not a few are large-paper copies, or impressions privately printed in limited sitions, or impressions on colored paper-all of

Turning to the numerous Latin works of Petrarch, pistolary, autobiographical, philosophical, his case by first editions and by nearly all the later ones. Many of these are of extremest rarity, pub-ished, as they often were, particularly during the litteenth century, in obscure towns of Italy, Cer-many and the Low Countries. Some are valued in the booksellers' catalogues at a good deal more than the books liter scale and a second of a control at a cost —if one may be son the price of books in this novel way—of a decen or twenty dollars for each single leaf, amounting, in the case of a work of a fair number of folios, to no insignment sum. In this number of tohos, to no insignment sum. In this portion of the collection are included many of the carly translations into French, German and Dutch of the tale of "Patient Gressel," originally composed in Italian by Boccaccio, but show nearly readered into Latin by Ferrarch, whose version, ewing to the wider knowledge of the Latin beyond the Alps, passed instead of the original into the world's literature. On the shelves are all the editions, without exception, of Petrarch's collected writings, and, I believe, every translation of his Italian verse into the tweive or fourteen most important European tongues; the many editions and versions of ms work, "De Keinedis Fortune"—the most popular of his Latin treatises; and every biographical sketch of his life of even the slightest importance. Among the minor divisions may be mentioned the sketch of his life of even the singulest importance.

Among the minor divisions may be mentioned the
works on the various places in which Petrarch
sojourned, such as Arezzo, where he was born,
Avignon and Vancluse, the resorts of his youth,
Padina and Arma, the residences of his old age, the
last-named hamlet among the Euganeau hills of the
Veneto being the scene of his death and the size of
his total.

The fair Laura, she of the " Beauteous eyes, where Love doth nestling stay." is represented by three score or more volumes, one of which particularly took my fancy as it bore the queer title, in Italian, of "Why Petrarch did not praise Laura's nose!" Two or three shelves are filled with editions of works falsely ascribed to Petrarch, and with the poems of his servile imitators, the Petrarchists of the seventeenth century. In separate cases there are more than three hundred engraved portraits of Petrarch and Laura, many of them proof impressions, scores of photographs and sketches of Petrarch localities, and a large number of medals, busis, porcelains and paintings treating of Petrarchan themes. I ought to add that among the books are some rich specimens of antique bindings, while the foremost living eraftsmen of Lon don, Paris and Italy have contributed fine examples of their skill, with covers of illuminated vellum, and morocco reosaic, and heavy crushed leathers with the most deliente designs and toolings. The volumes are furthermore enriched to profusion with autographs of Petrach biographers and commentators, among them those of Cardinal Bembo, Tassoni, Muratori, Tiraboschi, Marsand, Ugo Foscolo, Leopardi and a host of others. Those who have thus far read these hastily made notes will hardly be surprised to learn that this singular collection has awakened anuch interest among Italian scholars, several of whom have come considerable distances to examine these volumes. It is so much more complete than anything of the kind to be found in Italian libraries that sone are slow to believe that it has been brought together within a period of three years—a bibliographical feat almost without precedent, and one which certainly could have been accomplished only by a person thoroughly familiar, from the habits of many years, with the book-markets of Europe. of their skill, with covers of illuminated vellum, THE ICELANDIC COLLECTION. Mr. Fiske is accustomed to say that the accumula-

tion of all this Petrarchiana is the whim of his old age, but that the gathering of his other book collection has been the work of a lifetime. This collection relates to the island of Iceland, its geography, history, language and literature, and contains about the same number of volumes as the other, all handsomely bound and carefully classified. I was able to give less attention to it, but have nevertheless formed some idea of its great interest and completeness. It includes every known de-scription of the island and every published book of travels concerning that won-lerful land; all the grammars, dictionaries and other philotogical treatises regarding its language; every number of every Icelandic journal issued from 1795-the date of the first one-to the present time; all the editions of the Icelandic Bible and Testament; the complete proceedings of the Icelandic Althing or Parliament; a good collection of works on Scandinavian myth-

ology and antiquities, and another on Runic inseriptions; nearly every edition of the ancient Icolandic sagas as well as of the two so-called eddas. with a great body of comment; and lastly, a very full representation of the island's modern literature. There are likewise a few manuscripts, one being an early and still unpublished translation of the "Argenis," John Barclay's celebrated Latin prose romance, and another a still unedited collection of verse compiled in the sixteenth century. Very compiete are the sets of works published by the earlier and later Icelandic Literary Society, the Arna-Magnæan Commission, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and other similar learned associations of Scandinavia. The saga edition published in Sweden during the seventeenth century, many of them very rare, and the yet rarer issues of the first feelandic presses at Holar and Skalholt, are nearly all here. Among other things I noticed a shelf or two of versions into Icelandic of the works of Homer, Milton, Shakespeare, Klopstock, Pope, Bunyan, the "Arabian Nights," and other foreign books; and sets, perfect to the present date, of two Ice landic journals published by colonies existing in Canada, one styled Framfari (Progress), and the other taking its name, Leifur, from the asserted ante-Columbian discoverer of America.

One or two book-curiosities on these shelves seen to me of peculiar interest. A large-paper copy of the "Antiquitates Americana," edited by Rafn, the Copenhagen antiquary, formerly belonged to the library of Prince Napoleon and bears its official stamp. It was accidentally saved during the condagration by the Communists of a portion of the Palais Royal, but still shows on its margin the black traces made by the fumes of the Communard petroleum. The copy of the first edition of the Iceiandic Bible (Holar, 1584)—a bulky folio—cost the owner a church organ. During his trip to Iceiand in 1879 Mr. Fiske found that a certain parish possessed this venerable work, in admirable preservation and in the original binding stamped with the royal arms of Denmark. The parish had decided that it wanted an organ for its church more than it desired to keep this early typographical monument. Accordingly Mr. Fiske bought at Edinburgh a smail church organ, which was sent to the island and exchanged for the Bible. One of the unpublished manuscribts is the fullest historical sketch yet written of modern Iceiandic literature, that is of the period since the Reformation. It was presented to this collection by its author, who has given to the world an admirable history of printing in Iceland, and is the forenost of Iceiandic bibliographers. This gentleman now fills, as he has filled fir several years, the humble position of noliceman in Reykjavik, the capital of Iceiand—a fact which indicates the spread of learning among this remarkable Northern people.

The two collections, so widely differing in character, which if have tried to describe, are both placed in one apartment—the most spacious in the Villa Forini—the carved shelving and furniture, the historical frescoes under the ceiling, the fine Oriental rugs on the floor, the abandant light and the striking bindings, making it perhaps the handsomest book-room I have ever entered. Adjoining it is the owner's study, an Oriental-looking sanctum in which, aided by a copyist, Mr. Fiske is preparing complete catalogues of his books, which are to be privately printed, and which will be material additions to our bibliographical knowledge of the special topics they treat. It is understood that the ultimate destination of both these inval stamp. It was accidentally saved during the conflagration by the Communists of a portion of the

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#### THE MONEY MARKET. MONDAY, Feb. 23-P. M.

To-day being a legal holiday all the exchanges were closed, and to morrow (Tuesday) the Stock Exchange will not open until 11 o'clock. For the convenience of readers we append Saturday's final quotations: GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. 4 by 1891, reg. 11 by 111 by U. S. cur. 6 s (834 127 127 U. S. 4 by 1891, reg. 11 by 111 by U. S. cur. 6 s (834 127 127 U. S. cur. 6 s (834 127 123 U. S. cur. 6 s (834 123 123 U. S. cur. 6

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Did	Ask'd	Name,	Bist.	Ask'd
Can Southern	30274	2828	N. Y Cont	64	91%
Centof NJ	39%	303%	NY Line W	1.5%	103.54
Cen Pacific	3374	34	do pret	27	23
C. Olat pref	1130	12	NY & N E	10.9	1111
Chic & N. W	94		SYOK W.	10%	111
CM & St P	7234	72%	NYS&W	2.7	3
CStP MAO.pr	88%	85%	NYS& W.prf	7.10	. 8
C Bur & Q	1120 m		Northern Pac	18.4	1839
CRIA Pac	113 %		North Pac off	4.3	4.35
CCC&1	35		Orro Central	1.4	1.52
Della e W	10042	100%	Oregon Imp	31.50	323
D. & H.Canat	789	7834	regon I mo.	1935.00	611
D & Rto O	849	8 %	Oregon Trans	412.74	1370
E Ten V & Ga	100%	4		14	14.04
E.T. Vace G or		1534	PFt W & Chin.	133	124
Hous & Texas	18		1 P Car Co		11408
fil Cent	12220	1224	Rich & Dan		0.2
Ill Cen L.d L's	86	90	# & W F		7.5
1 H. & W	14		St L A & TH		20
Lake Shore	6674	6612	St L& S F	2.00%	20%
LE & W	1.6		St L & S Fort	317.50	118
Long Island	71	7174	Texas & Pac	127	13
Loma & Nasn	28	28%	Union Pac		48%
L. N. Alb & C	20	47	Wabash		4.74
Munhat Cons	76%		Am T & Cable	53	04.4
Mem & Cha	34.5		W U Telegraph	59	59 %
M & M Drf	2015	30	Wells & F Exp	107	110
M. K. & T	167	17	Pacine Man		98
Mo. Pactne	94.14	9434	Col Coat	12.	48
N Chat & St L	39	39%	New Cen Coal	519	- 6

The foreign financial quotations will be found below : Ane foreign manneau quotations will be found below; and 1885, for the account; United States Four 18et Cent Bonds, 1278; do. Four and a Haif Per Cent Bonds, 1278; do. Four and a Haif Per Cent Bonds, 1278; do. Four and a Haif Per Cent Bonds, 1178; do. Four and a Haif Per Cent Bonds, 1178; do. Second Cousais, 384; New York Central, 974; Hilmost Central, 177; Pennsylvania, 3374; dex lean Ordinary, 384; Canadian Pacific, 40%; 84, Paul Common, 73%. The amount of buillon generates the Bank of England on balance to-day is £32,000.

Paris advices quote Circa Per Cent Rentes at S1 frames 50 centimes for the account.

2 p. m.—Cansols, 98 910 for money and 984 for the account, Erie, 134 New-Yerk Central, 903 Pennsylvania, 637, Reading, 88; MexicanOrdinary, 38; Canadian Pacific,

Paris advices quote Three per cent. Rentes. at 81 frames 50 continues for the account, and exchange on London at 25 frames 57 by centimes. The Economist of this week says: The rate of discount for bank bills, to days to three months, is 3½ 35% per cent and for trade bills, 50 days to three months, is 3½ 35% per cent and for trade bills, 50 days to three months, is 3½ 35% per cent.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. | 10,373 | 110 | 706 | 29,409 | 86,768 | Reves, Cews, Caives, Sheep, Skitchest, Caives, Caiv Extra. Choice. Good to Prime. Fair to Good. Common to Medium.

Common to Medium.

Poor.

Rough Oxen and Stars

Bry Cows and He cers live weight.

None

Texans and Oleroxoce.

Colorados.

Substitute of the construction of the construction of the colorados.

Rulls, live weight.

Average to-day, set mated.

Extreme raise of Prices

Good to Prime Steers sold one year ago at 124, 213c, and the average was estimated at 114c.

the average was estimated at 114c.

Leccupts yesternay and to-day were 167 cars at the coloradors.

Heccupts yesternay making 4, 127 head against the average was estimated at 1126.

REEV p.8.—Receipts yesterday and to day were 167 cars at 3,382 head last Menday. The arrivals the past week were 2,156 head more than last week, and 519 head less than the corresponding time last week. 2,100 need more than has week, and old head less than the corresponding time last year. Notwithstanding that the arrivals for the week ended to-day are more than 2,000 head in excess of last week's receipts.

902 8,103 175 1,498 6,175 28 1,116 1,961 25,598 60 7.6

25 do. 1,157 B. at \$5 85 50 do. 1,173 B. at \$5 75; 35 do. 1,097 B. \$5 65; 19 do. 1,077 B. at \$5 60; 2 Bulls. 1,439 B. at 50.

I F. Sadler & Co. on commission: 30 Kentucky Steers, 1,140 B. at \$6 00; 14 do. 1,362 B. at \$5 85; 12 0 cm. 1,405 B. at \$5 40; 54 Kansaa 5 teers, 1,272 B. at \$91, 37 do. 1,144 B. at \$5 85; 19 do. 1,433 B. at \$5 85, less 50e per head; 40 do. 1,150 B. at \$5 85; 19 do. 1,433 B. at \$5 88, less 50e per head; 40 do. 1,150 B. at \$5 85; 18 at \$5 70; 18 K. Louis do. 1,290 B. at \$6 02; 12 do. 1,418 B. at \$5 69; 11 St. Louis do. 1,290 B. at \$6 02; 12 do. 1,418 B. at \$5 69; 11 St. Louis do. 1,290 B. at \$6 02; 12 do. 1,418 B. at \$5 69; 11 St. Louis do. 1,290 B. at \$6 02; 12 do. 1,418 B. at \$5 69; 11 do. 1,44 B. at \$5 75; 20 do. 1,298 B. at \$5 50; 49 do. 1,083 B. at \$6 00; 12 Bulls. 1,442 B. at \$6 01; 12 Bulls. 1,442 B. at \$6 00; 12 Bulls. 1,460 B. at \$6 00; 10 Bul

the state of thicago Steers, 1,155 fb. at \$5.50.

Hinne & Muller on commission: 0 St for theirs, 1,296 fb, at \$5.20. 5 Brills and Stags, 1,532 fb, at \$4.50.

MILCH COWS - No frosh receipts and the total arrivals for the week were 110 head. No change to be noted in the market and sales of Common for Frinc Cows have even usade at \$5.50 cm of the form Cows have even usade at \$5.50 cm of the form Cows have even usade at \$5.50 cm of the form Cowshare the outside forms.

Dillenback & Dewey sold: 3 Veals, 15 B, at 15c.

B, at 8c. 23 Grassers, 82c. B, at 53c. 10 do, 166 B, at 35c. and 11 do, 527 B, at 53c. 10 do, 166 B, at 35c. Newton & Cullet sold: 10 Pennsylvania Veals (common), 168 B, at 6 bc. and 11 do, 527. B. at 3 sec.

Newton & Cullet soid: 10 Pennsylvania Veals (common), 108 B. at 5 c.

Silve El? A ND LAMBS—Receipts were 61 cars of 11,566 head—sid cars at 60 theat, and 25 cars at Jewey City. At 6001-st, with a good proportion of Frime and Chelce Stock offering the market ruled active and finner, white at Jersey City with the bulk of the supply consisting of Common to Fair Sheep trade was a little sluckin amoust compared with Saturday's opening saie prices were generally from 5 to 4c. lower. Common to Choice Sheep soid at 4 35 sec. and Extra Honey Wellsers at at 5 sec. 30 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. Common to Extra Lambs sold at 5 sec. 13 B. average. The sec. 13 B. average. The sec. 13 B. average. The sec. 14 B. average. The sec. 14 B. average. 15 B. average. 14 B. average. 15 B. average. 15 B. average. 15 B. average. 17 Sec. 15 B. average. 15 B. average. 15 B. average. 16 B. average. 17 B. average. 18 B. average. 18 B. average. 18 B. average. 19 B. average. 18 B. average. 18 B. average. 19 B. average. 18 B. average. 19 B. average. 19 B. average. 18 B. average. 19 B. average.

at 5 ac 25 W. stern Ewes, 103 B, at 4 ac 171 Yearings and tamber 8 b, at 6c 27 acrs of 13,052 heat 57 cars at 1100s - 1 cocapia were 97 cars of 13,052 heat 57 cars at Jers y City and 4c cars at 40th-st. Feeling out and bowes, and common to Prime Hogs are quoted at 74 85 58 525.

LIVE STOCK MARKET-BY TELEGRAPH. LIVE STOCK MARKET—BY TELEGRAPH.
CRICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Dropers' Journal response Cuttle-Receipts, 5, 500 heart Supriments, 2,500 heart traces steading Good to Corice Supping, 8: 60025 de; Common to Medium, 8: 60025 de; ns, \$4 00 2 84 00.

co-Receius, 1,100; shipments, 1,000; Common to Mess 25 50 83 25; Fair to Cookes, \$5 50 681 25,

gs. Receipia, 1,000; shipments, 1,040; Lithi, \$4 650 dium. \$2.00 %33 25 Fair to Choice. \$3.50 %81 25.

Hoys—Reccipis. 1, 100, supplied 1, 100. Light, \$4.652

# 50 Facture. \$4.70 %84 00. Heavy, \$6.01 %52 25.

BUFFALO. Feb. 23.—Offile—Reccipit foolar 1220 head total for week thus tet. 3,300 head for an a function of the consigned through. 135 cars: market higher food to Choice Steers. \$6.05 %9 30. Stockers and Feeders, \$4.75 %24 25.

\$8.cep.—Hoceipts to-day 4,500 head; total for week thus far. 12,000 head; for same time tast week 17,000 head; consigned through. 11 cars: market quiet and ateady. Medium to Good. \$3.25 %25 tot. Canada Laures. \$6.50 %55 75.

Hogs—Reccipits to-day 10,000 head; total for week thus far. 17,000 head; for same time 144 week, 17,000 head; for same time 144 week, 17,000 head; for same time 144 week, 17,000 head; consigned through, 650 cars: market dull; Good to Choice Verzers. \$1.00 %5 25; Light Mixed, \$1.00 %5 15; Heavy, \$5.40\$

\$5.50; Figs. \$4.85.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Provisions—Escon: Cumberiand Cut
33a, 0d.; Lorg Clear Middles. 33s. 3d.; Short Clear Middles
34s. 0d.; Short Rhs, 34s. 6d.; Short Glear Middle
34s. 0d.; Short Rhs, 34s. 6d.; Shortiders, 27d. 0d. per cwt.
Beef—10ss. 0d. for Extra Indian Mess; Frime Mess, 85s. 0d.
Pork—Prime Mess, 68s. 0d. per bbl.; Frime Siess, 85s. 0d.
63a; Western, 50s. Lard—American, 36s. 0d.; Frime Western, 50s. 3d.; Lard—American, 36s. 0d.; Frime Western, 50s. 3d. Lard—Oli, 40s. 6d.; Frime-Long Cut. 47s. 0d.;
Shoulders, 36s. 3d. Butter, 30s. 6d. per cwt. 6d. 47s. 2d. develoration of the Shoulders, 36s. 3d. Grant Cut. Shoulders, 36s. 3d. develoration of the Western Spring, 7s. 1d. 37s. 3d.; Red Winter, 7s. 1d.
New Mixed Western, 4s. 6d.; California No. 1, 7s. 3d. develoration of the Spring of States of California No. 2 ds. 8d. 26s. 10d. per cental. Produce
—Spirits of Furpentine, 22s. 3d.; do. at Loutou, 21s. 0d. per cwt. Refined Petroloum, 7s.d. per gailon, Clover Seed—
American Red. 49s. per cwt. Tallow—Sis. 0d. per cwt. Rosia.
Common, 3s. 3d.; Pale, 11s. 3d. 20s. 0d. Linsced Oll. 20s.
3d. per cwt. EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS. 3d. per cwt.

3d. per cwt.

3d. per cwt.

2d. per cwt.

2d. per lan. Feb. 23.—Produce—Lins ed. Oil. 221 0s. 221

5a. per lan. Calentta Linsed. 44s. th. per quarter: Linsed. Cake. 27 9s. x28 0s. per ton; Reducel Petroleum. 7d. 7bd, ser gallon. Spirits of Turpentiae. 21s. 2d. per cwt. 7bd, ser gallon. Spirits of Turpentiae. 21s. 2d. per cwt. Paic. 6s. 21s. Pervisions—Land. 44s. Ot. per cwt. for American Sugar, 13s. 5d. per cwt. for Cubs centrifugal polarizing 50s. and 11s. dai. per cwt. for Cubs centrifugal reliming alloat.

LIVERFOOL, Feb. 28.—12:30 p. m.—totton fram Middling Uplands, 64.; do. Middling Orleans, 61.;164; sairs, 10,000 including; 1,500 baies for speculation and export; receipts, 5,000 baies, including; 4,200 baies for speculation and export; receipts, 6,000 baies, including; 62:00 baies and export; receipts, 6,000 baies, including; 62:00 baies, prebruary and March delivery, 6,000 baies, including; 62:00 baies, prebruary and March delivery, 6,000 baies, including; 6,000 baies, prebruary and March delivery, 6,000 baies, including; 6,000 baies, prebruary and March delivery, 6,000 baies, including; 6,000 baies, prebruary and June delivery, 6,000 baies, including; 6,000 baies, in COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.